EXHIBITS A1-A6

(Part 12 of 13)

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
Related Commands 	Command	Description
lldp reint	Specifies the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on any interface.
lldp holdtime	Specifies the amount of time in seconds that a receiving device should hold the information sent by your device before discarding it.
show lldp timers	Displays the LLDP holdtime, delay time, and update frequency configuration. | Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 235.	**lldp timer** The lldp timer command specifies the amount of time a receiving device should hold the information sent by the device before discarding it. The no form of this command removes the configured LLDP timer. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 591. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 464; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 382.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 391

lldp tlv-select
 	
To configure the type, length, and value (TLV) descriptions to send and receive in Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) packets, use the lldp tlv-select command. To remove the TLV configuration, use the no form of this command.
 	
lldp tlv-select [dcbxp | management-address | port-description | port-vlan | system-capabilities | system-description | system-name]
 	
no lldp tlv-select [dcbxp | management-address | port-description | port-vlan | system-capabilities | system-description | system-name]
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 236.
	12.3.3.5 Selecting the LLDP TLV
	
	The lldp tlv-select command configures the type, length, and value (TLV) descriptions to send and receive in Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) packets. Use the no form of this command to remove the TLV configuration.
	
	Example
	• This command enables the system descriptions to be included in the TLVs.
	    switch(config)# lldp tlv-select system-description
	    switch(config)#
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 578.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 465; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 368-69.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 391

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
logging console To enable logging messages to the console session, use the **logging console** command. To disable logging messages to the console session, use the **no** form of this command. logging console [*severity-level*] no logging console **Syntax Description** *severity-level* (Optional) Number of the desired severity level at which messages should be logged. Messages at or numerically lower than the specified level are logged. Severity levels are as follows: • 0—emergency: System unusable • 1—alert: Immediate action needed • 2—critical: Critical condition—default level • 3—error: Error condition • 4—warning: Warning condition • 5—notification: Normal but significant condition • 6—informational: Informational message only • 7—debugging: Appears during debugging only **Defaults** None **Command Modes** Global configuration mode **SupportedUserRoles** network-admin vdc-admin **Command History** Release Modification 4.0(1) This command was introduced. **Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license. **Examples** This example shows how to enable logging messages with a severity level of 4 (warning) or higher to the console session: switch# **configure terminal** switch(config)# **logging console 4** switch(config)# Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 242.	**logging trap system** The logging trap system command enables the logging of system messages to a remote server, or limits the syslog messages saved to a remote server based on severity. Use this command without a specified level to enable remote logging. The no logging trap system and default logging trap system commands clear the specified method list by removing the corresponding logging trap system command from *running-config*. Platform all Command Mode Global Configuration Command Syntax logging trap system [*FACILITY_LEVEL*] [*CONDITION*] [*PROGRAM*] [*TEXT*] no logging trap system [*FACILITY_LEVEL*] [*CONDITION*] [*PROGRAM*] [*TEXT*] default logging trap system [*FACILITY_LEVEL*] [*CONDITION*] [*PROGRAM*] [*TEXT*] The *TEXT* parameter, when present, is always last. All other parameters can be placed in any order. Parameters • *FACILITY_LEVEL* Defines the appropriate facility. — <no parameter> Specifies default facility. — facility <*facility-name*> Specifies named facility. • *CONDITION* Specifies condition level. Options include: — <no parameter> Specifies default condition level. — severity <*condition-level*> Name of the severity level at which messages should be logged. Valid *condition-level* options include: ❋ 0 or emergencies System is unusable ❋ 1 or alerts Immediate action needed ❋ 2 or critical Critical conditions ❋ 3 or errors Error conditions ❋ 4 or warnings Warning conditions ❋ 5 or notifications Normal but significant conditions ❋ 6 or informational Informational messages ❋ 7 or debugging Debugging messages • *PROGRAM* Filters packets based on program name. Options include: — <no parameter> All tags or program names. — tag *program-name* Specific tag or program name. • *TEXT* Specifies log message text. Options include: — <no parameter> Specify text contained in log message. — contain *reg-expression* Specify text contained in log message. Examples • This command enables the logging of system informational messages to a remote server. switch(config)#**logging trap informational** switch(config)# Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2015), at 155.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 392

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
To configure the interval between Precision Time Protocol (PTP) announce messages on an interface or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs on an interface, use the **ptp announce** command. To remove the interval configuration for PTP messages, use the **no** form of this command. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 330.	**Set the Peer Delay Request Interval** To configure the minimum interval allowed between Precision Time Protocol (PTP) peer delay-request messages, use the **ptp pdelay-req interval** command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 273. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 216.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 393

Examples   This example shows how to configure the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface:
`switch# configure terminal`
`switch(config)# interface ethernet 5/1`
`switch(config-if)# ptp announce interval 1`
`switch(config-if)#`
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 330.
	Examples
	• This command shows how to configure the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface.
	`switch(config)# interface ethernet 5`
	`switch(config-if-Et5)# ptp announce interval 1`
	`switch(config-if-Et5)#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 315.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 253; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 199.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 393

Related Commands 	Command	Description
---	---
ptp	Enables or disables PTP on an interface.
ptp announce	Configures the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs on an interface.
ptp sync interval	Configures the interval between PTP synchronization messages on an interface.
ptp vlan vlan	Configures the PTP VLAN value on an interface. | Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 333.	**ptp announce interval** The ptp announce interval command configures the interval between PTP announcement messages on or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs. To disable this feature, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 315. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 253; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 199.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 393

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
ptp delay-request minimum interval To configure the minimum interval allowed between Precision Time Protocol (PTP) delay-request messages when the port is in the master state, use the **ptp delay-request minimum interval** command. To remove the minimum interval configuration for PTP delay-request messages, use the **no** form of this command. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 332.	**ptp delay-req interval** The **ptp delay-req interval** command specifies the time recommended to the slave devices to send delay request messages. You must enable PTP on the switch first and configure the source IP address for PTP communication. To remove the minimum interval configuration for PTP delay-request messages, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 318. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 256; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 202.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 394
Related Commands 	Command	Description
---	---
feature ptp	Enables or disables PTP on the device.
ptp source	Configures the source IP address for all PTP packets.
ptp priority1	Configures the priority1 value to use when advertising this clock.
ptp priority2	Configures the priority2 value to use when advertising this clock. | Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 334.	**ptp source ip** The **ptp source ip** command configures the source IP address for all PTP packets. The IP address can be in IPv4 format. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 328. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 264; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 210.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 394

Cisco's Documentation	**Arista's Documentation**	**Supporting Evidence In The Record**

ptp priority1
 	
To configure the priority1 value when advertising the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock, use the **ptp priority1** command. To remove the priority1 value, use the **no** form of this command.
 	
    ptp priority1 *priority-number*
 	
    no ptp priority1 *priority-number*
 	
Syntax Description   *priority-number*   Priority number. The range is from 0 to 255.
 	
Defaults   255
 	
Command Modes   Global configuration mode (config)
 	
SupportedUserRoles   network-admin
    vdc-admin
 	
Command History   **Release**   **Modification**
     5.2(1)   This command was introduced.
 	
Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.
 	
Examples   This example shows how to configure the priority1 value when advertising the PTP clock:
    `switch# configure terminal`
    `switch(config)# ptp priority1 10`
   This example shows how to remove the priority1 value when advertising the PTP clock:
    `switch# configure terminal`
    `switch(config)# no ptp priority1 10`
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 336.
	Set the PTP Priority1
	
	To configure the priority1 value when advertising the clock, use the **ptp priority1** command. This value overrides the default criteria for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence.
	
	• The **ptp priority1** command configures the priority1 value of 120 to use when advertising the clock.
	    `switch(config)# ptp priority1 120`
	    `switch(config)#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 272.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 214-15.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 395

Cisco's Documentation	**Arista's Documentation**	**Supporting Evidence In The Record**
Related Commands Command — Description feature ptp — Enables or disables PTP on the device. ptp source — Configures the source IP address for all PTP packets. ptp domain — Configures the domain number to use for this clock ptp priority2 — Configures the priority2 value to use when advertising this clock. show ptp brief — Displays the PTP status. show ptp clock — Displays the properties of the local clock. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 336.	**ptp domain** The ptp domain command configures the domain number to use for the clock. PTP domains allow you to use multiple independent PTP clocking subdomains on a single network. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 319. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 257; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 204.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 396

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
ptp priority2 To configure the priority2 value when advertising the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock, use the ptp priority2 command. To remove the priority2 value when advertising the PTP, use the no form of this command. ptp priority2 *priority-number* no ptp priority2 *priority-number* **Syntax Description** *priority-number* Priority number. The range is from 0 to 255. **Defaults** 255 **Command Modes** Global configuration mode (config) **SupportedUserRoles** network-admin vdc-admin **Command History** Release Modification 5.2(1) This command was introduced. **Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license. **Examples** This example shows how to configure the priority2 value when advertising the PTP clock: switch# **configure terminal** switch(config)# **ptp priority2** 1 This example shows how to remove the priority2 value configuration for use when advertising the PTP clock: switch# **configure terminal** switch(config)# **no ptp priority2 1** Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 337.	Set the PTP Prioriity2 To configure the priority2 value when advertising this clock, use the ptp priority2 command. This value is used to decide between two devices that are otherwise equally matched in the default criteria. • The ptp priority2 command configures the priority2 value of 128 to use when advertising this clock. switch(config)# ptp priority2 128 switch(config)# Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 272. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 215.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 397

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
Related Commands Command — Description feature ptp — Enables or disables PTP on the device. ptp source — Configures the source IP address for all PTP packets. ptp domain — Configures the domain number to use for this clock. ptp priority1 — Configures the priority1 value to use when advertising this clock. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 337.	**ptp source ip** The ptp source ip command configures the source IP address for all PTP packets. The IP address can be in IPv4 format. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 10/2/2014), at 328. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 264; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 210.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 398
Related Commands Command — Description feature ptp — Enables or disables PTP on the device. ptp source — Configures the source IP address for all PTP packets. ptp domain — Configures the domain number to use for this clock. ptp priority1 — Configures the priority1 value to use when advertising this clock. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 337.	**ptp domain** The ptp domain command configures the domain number to use for the clock. PTP domains allow you to use multiple independent PTP clocking subdomains on a single network. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 319. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 257; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 204.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 398

Command — Description
ptp priority1 — Configures the priority1 value to use when advertising this clock.
ptp priority2 — Configures the priority2 value to use when advertising this clock.
show ptp brief — Displays the PTP status.
show ptp clock — Displays the properties of the local clock.
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 340.
	Set the PTP Priority1
	To configure the priority1 value when advertising the clock, use the ptp priority1 command. This value overrides the default criteria for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence.
	• The ptp priority1 command configures the priority1 value of 120 to use when advertising the clock.
	  `switch(config)# ptp priority1 120`
	  `switch(config)#`
	
	Set the PTP Priority2
	To configure the priority2 value when advertising this clock, use the ptp priority2 command. This value is used to decide between two devices that are otherwise equally matched in the default criteria.
	• The ptp priority2 command configures the priority2 value of 128 to use when advertising this clock.
	  `switch(config)# ptp priority2 128`
	  `switch(config)#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 272.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 214-15.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 398

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

ptp sync interval
 	
To configure the interval between Precision Time Protocol (PTP) synchronization messages on an interface, use the **ptp sync interval** command. To remove the interval configuration for PTP messages synchronization, use the **no** form of this command.
 	
    ptp sync interval *seconds*
 	
    no ptp sync interval *seconds*
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 340.
	Set the Peer Delay Request Interval
	
	To configure the minimum interval allowed between Precision Time Protocol (PTP) peer delay-request messages, use the **ptp pdelay-req interval** command.
	
	• The **ptp pdelay-req interval** command configures the minimum interval allowed between Precision Time Protocol (PTP) peer delay-request messages to 3.
	
	    switch(config-if-Et5)# `ptp pdelay-request interval 3`
	    switch(config-if-Et5)#
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 273.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 216.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 399

ptp sync interval
 	
To configure the interval between Precision Time Protocol (PTP) synchronization messages on an interface, use the **ptp sync interval** command. To remove the interval configuration for PTP messages synchronization, use the **no** form of this command.
 	
    ptp sync interval *seconds*
 	
    no ptp sync interval *seconds*
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 340.
	ptp delay-req interval
	
	The **ptp delay-req interval** command specifies the time recommended to the slave devices to send delay request messages. You must enable PTP on the switch first and configure the source IP address for PTP communication. To remove the minimum interval configuration for PTP delay-request messages, use the **no** form of this command.
	
	    Platform Arad, FM6000
	    Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration
	                    Interface-Port Channel Configuration
	
	Command Syntax
	    `ptp delay-req interval log_interval`
	    `no ptp delay-req interval`
	    `default ptp delay-req interval`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 318.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 256; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 202.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 399

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

Related Commands
 	
	Command	Description	
			 ptp — Enables or disables PTP on an interface.
			 ptp announce — Configures the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs on an interface.
			 ptp delay-request minimum interval — Configures the minimum interval allowed between PTP delay-request messages when the port is in the master state.
			 ptp vlan vlan — Configures the PTP VLAN value on an interface.
			
			 Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 342.
				Examples
				
				 • This command shows how to configure the minimum interval allowed between PTP delay-request messages.
				
				 ``` switch(config)# interface ethernet 5 switch(config-if-Et5)# ptp delay-request interval 3 switch(config-if-Et5)# ```
				
				 • This command removes the configured minimum interval allowed between PTP delay-request messages.
				
				 ``` switch(config)# interface ethernet 5 switch(config-if-Et5)# no ptp delay-request interval switch(config-if-Et5)# ```
				
				 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 318.
				
				 See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 256; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 202.
					Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 400

Make sure that you have globally enabled PTP on the device and configured the source IP address for PTP communication. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 343.	The **ptp delay-req interval** command specifies the time recommended to the slave devices to send delay request messages. You must enable PTP on the switch first and configure the source IP address for PTP communication. To remove the minimum interval configuration for PTP delay-request messages, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 318. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 256; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 202.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 400

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

Related Commands
 	
Command — **Description**
ptp — Enables or disables PTP on an interface.
ptp announce — Configures the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs on an interface.
ptp delay-request minimum interval — Configures the minimum interval allowed between PTP delay-request messages when the port is in the master state.
ptp sync interval — Configures the interval between PTP synchronization messages on an interface.
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 344.
	ptp announce interval
	
	The ptp announce interval command configures the interval between PTP announcement messages on or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs. To disable this feature, use the no form of this command.
	
	Platform Arad, FM6000
	Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration
	                Interface-Port Channel Configuration
	
	Command Syntax
	`ptp announce interval log_interval`
	`no ptp announce interval`
	`default ptp announce interval`
	
	Parameters
	• *log_interval* The number of log seconds between PTP announcement message (base 2 log (seconds)). Value ranges from 0 to 4; default value is 1.
	
	Examples
	• This command shows how to configure the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface.
	
	`switch(config)# interface ethernet 5`
	`switch(config-if-Et5)# ptp announce interval 1`
	`switch(config-if-Et5)#`
	
	• This command removes the configured interval between PTP announce messages on interface Ethernet 5.
	
	`switch(config)# interface ethernet 5`
	`switch(config-if-Et5)# no ptp announce interval`
	`switch(config-if-Et5)#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 315.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 253; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 199.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 401

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

snmp-server user
 	
To configure the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) user information, use the **snmp-server user** command. To disable the configuration or to revert to factory defaults, use the **no** form of this command.
 	
snmp-server user *username* [*group-name*] [**auth** {**md5** | **sha**} *password* [**priv** [**aes-128**] *password*] [**localizedkey**] [**engineID** *id*]
 	
no snmp-server user *username* [*group-name*] [**auth** {**md5** | **sha**} *password* [**priv** [**aes-128**] *password*] [**localizedkey**] [**engineID** *id*]
 	
Syntax Description
username — Name of the user. The name can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 32 characters.
group-name — (Optional) Name of the group. The name can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 32 characters.
auth — (Optional) Sets authentication parameters for the user.
md5 — Uses the MD5 algorithm for authentication.
sha — Uses the SHA algorithm for authentication.
password — User password. The password can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 64 characters. If you configure the **localizedkey** keyword, the password can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 130 characters
priv — (Optional) Sets encryption parameters for the user.
aes-128 — (Optional) Sets the 128-byte AES algorithm for privacy.
localizedkey — (Optional) Sets passwords in the localized key format. If you configure this keyword, the password can be any case-sensitive, alphanumeric string up to 130 characters.
engineID *id* — (Optional) Configures the SNMP Engine ID for a notification target user. The engineID format is a 12-digit colon-separated decimal number.
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 394.
	snmp-server user
	
	The snmp-server user command adds a user to a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) group or modifies an existing user's parameters.
	
	To configure a remote user, specify the IP address or port number of the device where the user's remote SNMP agent resides. A remote agent's engine ID must be configured before remote users for that agent are configured. A user's authentication and privacy digests are derived from the engine ID and the user's password. The configuration command fails if the remote engine ID is not configured first.
	
	The no snmp-server user and default snmp-server user commands remove the user from an SNMP group by deleting the user command from *running-config*.
	
	Platform all
	Command Mode Global Configuration
	
	Command Syntax
	`snmp-server user user_name group_name [AGENT] VERSION [ENGINE] [SECURITY]`
	`no snmp-server user user_name group_name [AGENT] VERSION`
	`default snmp-server user user_name group_name [AGENT] VERSION`
	
	Parameters
	• *user_name* name of the user on the host that connects to the agent.
	• *group_name* name of the group to which the user is associated.
	• *AGENT* location of the host connecting to the SNMP agent. Configuration options include:
	  — <no parameter> local SNMP agent.
	  — remote *addr* [**udp-port** *p_num*] remote SNMP agent location (IP address, udp port).
	    addr denotes the IP address; *p_num* denotes the udp port socket. (default port is 162).
	• *VERSION* SNMP version; options include:
	  — v1 SNMPv1.
	  — v2c SNMPv2c.
	  — v3 SNMPv3; enables user-name match authentication.
	• *ENGINE* engine ID used to localize passwords. Available only if *VERSION* is v3.
	  — <no parameter> Passwords localized by SNMP copy specified by *agent*.
	  — localized *engineID* octet string of engineID.
	• *SECURITY* Specifies authentication and encryption levels. Available only if *VERSION* is v3. Encryption is available only when authentication is configured.
	  — <no parameter> no authentication or encryption.
	  — auth *a_meth a_pass* [**priv** *e_meth e_pass*] authentication and encryption parameters.
	    a-meth authentication method: options are md5 (HMAC-MD5-96) and sha (HMAC-SHA-96).
	    a-pass authentication string for users receiving packets.
	    e-meth encryption method: tions are aes (AES-128) and des (CBC-DES).
	    e-pass encryption string for the users sending packets.
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1999.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF pp. 402-403

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1689; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1374; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 1141; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 896; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 703; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 559.	

Examples   This example shows how to display the EEE status on an interface:
 	
`switch# show interface ethernet2/6`
`Ethernet2/6 is down (Link not connected)`
`admin state is up, Dedicated Interface`
`  Hardware: 10000 Ethernet, address: 0022.5579.de41 (bia 001b.54c1.af5d)`
`  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec`
`  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255`
`  Encapsulation ARPA, medium is broadcast`
`  auto-duplex, auto-speed, media type is 10G`
`  Beacon is turned off`
`  Auto-Negotiation is turned off`
`  Input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off`
`  Auto-mdix is turned off`
`  Rate mode is shared`
`  Switchport monitor is off`
`  EtherType is 0x8100`
`  EEE (efficient-ethernet) : n/a`
`  Last link flapped never`
`  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never`
`  0 interface resets`
`  30 seconds input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec`
`  30 seconds output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec`
`  Load-Interval #2: 5 minute (300 seconds)`
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 514.
	Example
	• This command assigns the MAC address of 001c.2804.17e1 to Ethernet interface 7, then displays interface parameters, including the assigned address.
	
	`switch(config)#interface ethernet 7`
	`switch(config-if-Et7)#mac-address 001c.2804.17e1`
	`switch(config-if-Et7)#show interface ethernet 7`
	`Ethernet3 is up, line protocol is up (connected)`
	`  Hardware is Ethernet, address is 001c.2804.17e1 (bia 001c.7312.02e2)`
	`  Description: b.e45`
	`  MTU 9212 bytes, BW 10000000 Kbit`
	`  Full-duplex, 10Gb/s, auto negotiation: off`
	`  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never`
	`  5 seconds input rate 7.84 kbps (0.0% with framing), 10 packets/sec`
	`  5 seconds output rate 270 kbps (0.0% with framing), 24 packets/sec`
	`     1363799 packets input, 222736140 bytes`
	`     Received 0 broadcasts, 290904 multicast`
	`     0 runts, 0 giants`
	`     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 alignment, 0 symbol`
	`     0 PAUSE input`
	`     2264927 packets output, 2348747214 bytes`
	`     Sent 0 broadcasts, 28573 multicast`
	`     0 output errors, 0 collisions`
	`     0 late collision, 0 deferred`
	`     0 PAUSE output`
	`switch(config-if-Et7)#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 437.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 371; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 312; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 270; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 252.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 403

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
  Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 515.	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 592. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 465; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 383.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 404
  Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 522.	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 593. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 466; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 384.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 404
  Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 522.	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 578. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 450; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 368	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 404

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
Related Commands Command — Description show lldp holdtime — Specifies the amount of time in seconds that a receiving device should hold the information sent by your device before discarding it. lldp reinit — Specifies the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on any interface. lldp timer — Specifies the transmission frequency of LLDP updates in seconds. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 522.	**lldp reinit** The lldp reinit command specifies the delay time in seconds for LLDP to initialize on any interface. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 589. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 462; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 380.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 405
Related Commands Command — Description show lldp traffic interface ethernet — Displays the number of LLDP packets sent and received on the interface. show running-config lldp — Displays the global LLDP configuration. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 527.	**show lldp traffic** The show lldp traffic command displays LLDP counters, including the number of packets sent and received, and the number of packets discarded. Platform all Command Mode EXEC Command Syntax `show lldp traffic [INTERFACE]` Parameters • *INTERFACE* Interface type and numbers. Options include: — \<no parameter\> Display information for all interfaces. — ethernet *e_range* Ethernet interface range specified by *e_range*. — management *m_range* Management interface range specified by *m_range*. Valid *e_range* and *m_range* formats include number, number range, or comma-delimited list of numbers and ranges. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 599. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 472; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 390.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 405

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
Related Commands	**show lldp traffic**	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 406
Command / Description: show lldp traffic — Displays the LLDP counters, including the number of LLDP packets sent and received by the device, the number of discarded packets, and the number of unrecognized TLVs. show running-config lldp — Displays the global LLDP configuration. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 529.	The show lldp traffic command displays LLDP counters, including the number of packets sent and received, and the number of packets discarded. Platform all Command Mode EXEC Command Syntax show lldp traffic [*INTERFACE*] Parameters • *INTERFACE* Interface type and numbers. Options include: — <no parameter> Display information for all interfaces. — ethernet *e_range* Ethernet interface range specified by *e_range*. — management *m_range* Management interface range specified by *m_range*. Valid *e_range* and *m_range* formats include number, number range, or comma-delimited list of numbers and ranges. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 599. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 472; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 390.	

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

show ptp clock
 	
To display the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock information, use the show ptp clock command.
 	
    show ptp clock
 	
Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.
 	
Defaults   None
 	
Command Modes   Any command mode
 	
SupportedUserRoles   network-admin
    network-operator
    vdc-admin
    vdc-operator
 	
Command History
Release   Modification
5.2(1)   This command was introduced.
 	
Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.
 	
Examples   This example shows how to display the PTP clock information:
 	
``
switch# show ptp clock
PTP Device Type: Boundary clock
Clock Identity: 0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:17
Clock Domain: 0
Number of PTP ports: 2
Priority1 : 255
Priority2 : 255
Clock Quality:
        Class : 248
        Accuracy : 254
        Offset (log variance) : 65535
Offset From Master : 0
Mean Path Delay : 0
Steps removed : 1
Local clock time:Sun Jan 15 20:57:29 2011
``
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 601.
	Show PTP Clock and Offset
	
	To display the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) local clock and offset, use the show ptp clock command.
	
	• The show ptp clock command displays the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) local clock and offset.
	
	``
	switch#show ptp clock
	PTP Mode: Boundary Clock
	Clock Identity: 0x00:1c:73:ff:ff:1e:83:24
	Clock Domain: 1
	Number of PTP ports: 24
	Priority1: 128
	Priority2: 128
	Clock Quality:
	    Class: 248
	    Accuracy: 0x30
	    OffsetScaledLogVariance: 0xffff
	Offset From Master: 0
	Mean Path Delay: 0
	Steps Removed: 0
	switch#
	``
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 275.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 217.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 407

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

show ptp clock foreign-masters-record
 	
To display information about the state of foreign masters known to the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) process, use the show ptp clocks foreign-masters-record command.
 	
show ptp clock foreign-masters-record {interface [ethernet]}
 	
Syntax DescriptionT
interface — Specifies an interface.
ethernet — (Optional) Specifies an Ethernet interface.
 	
Defaults — None
 	
Command Modes — Any command mode
 	
SupportedUserRoles — network-admin
network-operator
vdc-admin
vdc-operator
 	
Command History
Release — Modification
5.2(1) — This command was introduced.
 	
Usage Guidelines — This command does not require a license.
 	
Examples — This example shows how to display information about the state of foreign masters known to the PTP process:
`switch# show ptp clock foreign-masters-record interface ethernet 7/1`
`RP/0/0/CPU0:demo#show ptp clocks foreign-masters`
`P1=Priority1, P2=Priority2, C=Class, A=Accuracy,`
`OSLV=Offset-Scaled-Log-Variance, SR=Steps-Removed`
`GM=Is grandmaster`
 	
`---------  ----------------------  ---  ----  ----  ---  -----  --------`
`Interface    Clock-ID      P1   P2    C    A    OSLV   SR`
`---------  ----------------------  ---  ----  ----  ---  -----  --------`
 	
`Eth7/10    0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16 255  255   248   254  65535  0    GM`
`Eth7/1     0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16 255  255   248   254  65535  0    GM`
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 603.
	Show PTP Foreign Master
	
	To display information about the state of foreign masters known to the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) process, use the show ptp foreign-master-record command.
	
	• The show ptp foreign-master-records command displays information about the state of foreign masters known to the PTP process.
	`switch# show ptp clocks foreign-masters-record`
	`No Foreign Master Records`
	`switch#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 277.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 219-220.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 408

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

Examples This example shows how to display information about the state of foreign masters known to the PTP process:
 	
`switch# show ptp clock foreign-masters-record interface ethernet 7/1`
`RP/0/0/CPU0:demo#show ptp clocks foreign-masters`
`P1=Priority1, P2=Priority2, C=Class, A=Accuracy,`
`OSLV=Offset-Scaled-Log-Variance, SR=Steps-Removed`
`GM=Is grandmaster`
 	
`---------  ----------------------  --- ----  ----  --- ----- --------`
`Interface      Clock-ID          P1   P2   C    A    OSLV   SR`
`---------  ----------------------  --- ----  ----  --- ----- --------`
 	
`Eth7/10    0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16 255  255  248  254 65535 0    GM`
`Eth7/1     0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16 255  255  248  254 65535 0    GM`
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 603.
	Examples
	• This command shows how to display information about the state of foreign masters known to the PTP process.
	
	`switch# show ptp clocks foreign-masters-record`
	`No Foreign Master Records`
	`switch#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 349.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 282; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 228.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 409

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
| **show ptp parent**<br><br>To display information about the parent and grand master of the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock, use the show ptp parent command.<br><br>    show ptp parent<br><br>**Syntax Description**   This command has no arguments or keywords.<br><br>**Defaults**   None<br><br>**Command Modes**   Any command mode<br><br>**SupportedUserRoles**   network-admin<br>network-operator<br>vdc-admin<br>vdc-operator<br><br>**Command History**<br>Release — Modification<br>5.2(1) — This command was introduced.<br><br>**Usage Guidelines**   This command does not require a license.<br><br>**Examples**   This example shows how to display information about the parent and grand master of the PTP clock:<br><br>```
switch# show ptp parent
Parent Clock:
Parent Clock Identity:   0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16
Parent Port Number: 1546
Observed Parent Offset (log variance): N/A
Observed Parent Clock Phase Change Rate: N/A

Grandmaster Clock:
Grandmaster Clock Identity:   0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16
Grandmaster Clock Quality:
   Class: 248
   Accuracy: 254
   Offset (log variance): 65535
   Priority1: 255
   Priority2: 255
```<br><br>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 607. | **Show PTP Parent Information**<br><br>To display information about the parent and grand master of the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock, use the show ptp parent command.<br><br>• The show ptp parent command displays information about the parent and grand master of the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock.<br><br>```
switch# show ptp parent
Parent Clock:
Parent Clock Identity: 0x00:1c:73:ff:ff:00:72:40
Parent Port Number: 0
Parent IP Address: N/A
Observed Parent Offset (log variance): N/A
Observed Parent Clock Phase Change Rate: N/A

Grandmaster Clock:
Grandmaster Clock Identity: 0x00:1c:73:ff:ff:00:72:40
Grandmaster Clock Quality:
   Class: 248
   Accuracy: 0x30
   OffsetScaledLogVariance: 0xffff
   Priority1: 128
   Priority2: 128
switch#
```<br><br>Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 275.<br><br>*See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 217. | Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 410 |

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

show ptp parent
 	
To display information about the parent and grand master of the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock, use the show ptp parent command.
 	
show ptp parent
 	
Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.
 	
Defaults   None
 	
Command Modes   Any command mode
 	
SupportedUserRoles   network-admin
network-operator
vdc-admin
vdc-operator
 	
Command History   Release   Modification
5.2(1)   This command was introduced.
 	
Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.
 	
Examples   This example shows how to display information about the parent and grand master of the PTP clock:
`switch# show ptp parent`
`Parent Clock:`
`Parent Clock Identity:    0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16`
`Parent Port Number: 1546`
`Observed Parent Offset (log variance): N/A`
`Observed Parent Clock Phase Change Rate: N/A`
 	
`Grandmaster Clock:`
`Grandmaster Clock Identity:    0:18:ba:ff:ff:d8: e:16`
`Grandmaster Clock Quality:`
`    Class: 248`
`    Accuracy: 254`
`    Offset (log variance): 65535`
`    Priority1: 255`
`    Priority2: 255`
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 607.
	show ptp parent
	
	The show ptp parent command displays information about the parent and grand master of the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock.
	
	Platform Arad, FM6000
	Command Mode Privileged EXEC
	
	Command Syntax
	`show ptp parent`
	
	Examples
	• This command shows how to display information about the parent and master of the PTP clock.
	`switch# show ptp parent`
	`Parent Clock:`
	`Parent Clock Identity: 0x00:1c:73:ff:ff:00:72:40`
	`Parent Port Number: 0`
	`Parent IP Address: N/A`
	`Observed Parent Offset (log variance): N/A`
	`Observed Parent Clock Phase Change Rate: N/A`
	
	`Grandmaster Clock:`
	`Grandmaster Clock Identity: 0x00:1c:73:ff:ff:00:72:40`
	`Grandmaster Clock Quality:`
	`    Class: 248`
	`    Accuracy: 0x30`
	`    OffsetScaledLogVariance: 0xffff`
	`    Priority1: 128`
	`    Priority2: 128`
	`switch#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 352.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 285; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 231.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 411

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

show ptp time-property
 	
To display the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock properties, use the show ptp time-property command.
 	
show ptp time-property
 	
Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.
 	
Defaults None
 	
Command Modes Any command mode
 	
SupportedUserRoles network-admin
network-operator
vdc-admin
vdc-operator
 	
Command History Release   Modification
5.2(1)   This command was introduced.
 	
Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.
 	
Examples This example shows how to display the PTP clock properties:
`switch# show ptp time-property`
PTP CLOCK TIME PROPERTY:
    Current UTC Offset valid: 0
    Current UTC Offset: 33
    Leap59: 0
    Leap61: 0
    Time Traceable: 0
    Frequency Traceable: 0
    PTP Timescale: 0
    Time Source: 0xA0(internal Osccilator)
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 611.
	Show PTP Clock Properties
	
	To display the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock properties, use the show ptp time-property command.
	
	• The show ptp time-property command displays the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock properties.
	`switch# show ptp time-property`
	    Current UTC offset valid: False
	    Current UTC offset: 0
	    Leap 59: False
	    Leap 61: False
	    Time Traceable: False
	    Frequency Traceable: False
	    PTP Timescale: False
	    Time Source: 0x0
	    switch#
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 275-76.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 218.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 412

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

show ptp time-property
 	
To display the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock properties, use the show ptp time-property command.
 	
show ptp time-property
 	
Syntax Description — This command has no arguments or keywords.
 	
Defaults — None
 	
Command Modes — Any command mode
 	
SupportedUserRoles — network-admin
network-operator
vdc-admin
vdc-operator
 	
Command History
Release
	Modification
	5.2(1)
		This command was introduced.
		
		Usage Guidelines — This command does not require a license.
		
		Examples — This example shows how to display the PTP clock properties:
		`switch# show ptp time-property`
		`PTP CLOCK TIME PROPERTY:`
		`   Current UTC Offset valid: 0`
		`   Current UTC Offset: 33`
		`   Leap59: 0`
		`   Leap61: 0`
		`   Time Traceable: 0`
		`   Frequency Traceable: 0`
		`   PTP Timescale: 0`
		`   Time Source: 0xA0(internal Osccilator)`
		
		Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 611.
			show ptp time-property
			
			The show ptp time-property command displays the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) clock properties.
			
			Platform Arad, FM6000
			Command Mode Privileged EXEC
			
			Command Syntax
			`show ptp time-property`
			
			Examples
			• This command shows the PTP clock properties.
			`switch# show ptp time-property`
			`Current UTC offset valid: False`
			`Current UTC offset: 0`
			`Leap 59: False`
			`Leap 61: False`
			`Time Traceable: False`
			`Frequency Traceable: False`
			`PTP Timescale: False`
			`Time Source: 0x0`
			`switch#`
			
			Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 354.
			
			See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 287; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 233.
				Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 413

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

Examples   This example shows how to display the SNMP information:
 	
`switch(config)# show snmp`
`sys contact:`
`sys location: anyplace, Anywhere`
 	
`0 SNMP packets input`
  `0 Bad SNMP versions`
  `0 Unknown community name`
  `0 Illegal operation for community name supplied`
  `0 Encoding errors`
  `0 Number of requested variables`
  `0 Number of altered variables`
  `0 Get-request PDUs`
  `0 Get-next PDUs`
  `0 Set-request PDUs`
`0 SNMP packets output`
  `0 Too big errors`
  `0 No such name errors`
  `0 Bad values errors`
  `0 General errors`
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 634.
	Example
	• This command configures *xyz-1234* as the chassis-ID string, then displays the result.
	
	`switch(config)#snmp-server chassis-id xyz-1234`
	`switch(config)#show snmp`
	  `Chassis: xyz-1234` `<---chassis ID`
	
	`8 SNMP packets input`
	  `0 Bad SNMP version errors`
	  `0 Unknown community name`
	  `0 Illegal operation for community name supplied`
	  `0 Encoding errors`
	  `8 Number of requested variables`
	  `0 Number of altered variables`
	  `4 Get-request PDUs`
	  `4 Get-next PDUs`
	  `0 Set-request PDUs`
	`21 SNMP packets output`
	  `0 Too big errors`
	  `0 No such name errors`
	  `0 Bad value errors`
	  `0 General errors`
	  `8 Response PDUs`
	  `0 Trap PDUs`
	`SNMP logging: enabled`
	  `Logging to taccon.162`
	`SNMP agent enabled`
	`switch(config)#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 354.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1657-58; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1344-45; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 1111; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 867; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 678; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 549.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 414

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

show snmp engineID
 	
To display the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine ID, use the show snmp engineID command.
 	
    show snmp engineID
 	
Syntax Description   This command has no arguments or keywords.
 	
Defaults   None
 	
Command Modes   Any command mode
 	
SupportedUserRoles   network-admin
     network-operator
     vdc-admin
     vdc-operator
 	
Command History   Release   Modification
     4.0(1)   This command was introduced.
 	
Usage Guidelines   This command does not require a license.
 	
Examples   This example shows how to display the SNMP engine ID:
`switch(config)# show snmp engineID`
`Local SNMP engineID: [Hex] 80000009030005300A0B0C`
`                     [Dec] 128:000:000:009:003:000:005:048:010:011:012`
 	
Related Commands   Command   Description
     snmp-server user   Configures SNMP target notification users.
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Command Reference (2013), at 639.
	show snmp engineID
	
	The show snmp engineID command displays the identification of the local Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) engine and of all remote engines that are configured on the switch.
	
	     Platform all
	     Command Mode EXEC
	
	Command Syntax
	`show snmp engineID`
	
	Example
	• This command displays the ID of the local SNMP engine.
	`switch>show snmp engineid`
	`Local SNMP EngineID: f5717f001c730436d700`
	`switch>`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1978.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1668; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1355; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 1122; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 878; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 686; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 542.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 415

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
Precision Time Protocol The Precision Time Protocol (PTP) is a time synchronization protocol for nodes distributed across a network. Its hardware timestamp feature provides greater accuracy than other time synchronization protocols such as Network Time Protocol (NTP). For more information about PTP, see Chapter 4, "Configuring PTP." Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 1-3.	5.3.2 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) The Precision Time Protocol (PTP) can substantially enhance the accuracy of real-time clocks in networked devices by providing sub-microsecond clock synchronization. Inbound clock signals are organized into a master-slave hierarchy. PTP identifies the switch port that is connected to the device with the most precise clock. This clock is referred to as the master clock. All the other devices on the network synchronize their clocks with the master and are referred to as slaves. The master clock sends out a sync message every second. The slave clock sends a delay request message to the master clock noting the time it was sent in order to measure and eliminate packet delays. The master clock then replies with the time stamp the delay message was received. The slave clock then computes the master clock time compensated for delays and finalizes synchronization. Constantly exchanged timing messages ensure continued synchronization. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 270. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 213; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 163.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 416
SNMP The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an application-layer protocol that provides a message format for communication between SNMP managers and agents. SNMP provides a standardized framework and a common language used for the monitoring and management of devices in a network. For more information, see Chapter 11, "Configuring SNMP." Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 1-5.	37.2 **SNMP Conceptual Overview** Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an application-layer protocol that provides a standardized framework and a common language to monitor and manage network devices. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 1961. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1651; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1338; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 1105; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 861; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 673; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 529.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 416

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
SNMP The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an application-layer protocol that provides a message format for communication between SNMP managers and agents. SNMP provides a standardized framework and a common language used for the monitoring and management of devices in a network. For more information, see Chapter 11, "Configuring SNMP." Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 1-5.	Chapter 37 SNMP SNMP is an application-layer protocol that provides a standardized framework and a common language to monitor and manage network devices. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 43. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 37; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 31Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 28; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 24; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 20; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 18.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 416
Configuring the NTP Source IP Address NTP sets the source IP address for all NTP packets based on the address of the interface through which the NTP packets are sent. You can configure NTP to use a specific source IP address. To configure the NTP source IP address, use the following command in global configuration mode: 	Command	Purpose

[no] ntp source *ip-address*
 	
Example:
switch(config)# ntp source 192.0.2.1
	Configures the source IP address for all NTP packets. The *ip-address* can be in IPv4 or IPv6 format. |
	
	Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 3-16.
		Configure the Source IP
		To configure the source IP address for all PTP packets, use the ptp source ip command.
		• The ptp source ip command configures the source IP address of 10.0.2.1 for all PTP packets.
		    switch(config)# ptp source ip 10.0.2.1
		    switch(config)#
		
		Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 272.
		
		See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 215.
			Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 417

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
Configuration Examples for NTP This example shows how to configure an NTP server and peer, enable NTP authentication, enable NTP logging, and then save the configuration in startup so that it is saved across reboots and restarts: ```switch# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
switch(config)# ntp server 192.0.2.105 key 42
switch(config)# ntp peer 2001:0db8::4101
switch(config)# show ntp peers

Peer IP Address   Serv/Peer

2001:db8::4101   Peer (configured)
192.0.2.105   Server (configured)
switch(config)# ntp authentication-key 42 md5 aNiceKey
switch(config)# show ntp authentication-keys

Auth key   MD5 String
----
42   aNicekey
switch(config)# ntp trusted-key 42
switch(config)# show ntp trusted-keys
Trusted Keys:
42
switch(config)# ntp authenticate
switch(config)# show ntp authentication-status
Authentication enabled.
switch(config)# ntp logging
switch(config)# show ntp logging
NTP logging enabled.
switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config
[##] 100%
switch(config)#
`` Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 3-25.	Example • These commands configure the switch to authenticate NTP packets using key 328 with the plaintext password "timeSync." ```switch(config)# ntp authentication-key 328 md5 timeSync
switch(config)# ntp trusted key 328
switch(config)# ntp authenticate
switch(config)#
`` Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 270.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 417

Cisco's Documentation		Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
Step 4 [no] ptp domain *number* Example: switch(config)# ptp domain 1	(Optional) Configures the domain number to use for this clock. PTP domains allow you to use multiple independent PTP clocking subdomains on a single network. The range is from 0 to 128.	**ptp domain** The ptp domain command configures the domain number to use for the clock. PTP domains allow you to use multiple independent PTP clocking subdomains on a single network. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 418

Additional rows continue in Cisco column:

Step 5 [no] ptp priority1 *value*

Example:
switch(config)# ptp priority1 10

(Optional) Configures the priority1 value to use when advertising this clock. This value overrides the default criteria (clock quality, clock class, and so on) for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. The range is from 0 to 255.

Step 6 [no] ptp priority2 *value*

Example:
switch(config)# ptp priority2 20

(Optional) Configures the priority2 value to use when advertising this clock. This value is used to decide between two devices that are otherwise equally matched in the default criteria. For example, you can use the priority2 value to give a specific switch priority over other identical switches. The range is from 0 to 255.

Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 4-6.

Arista column continued:

| Platform | Arad, FM6000 |
| Command Mode | Global Configuration |

Command Syntax

    ptp domain *domain_number*
    no ptp domain
    default ptp domain

Parameters

- *domain_number*   The domain number to use for the clock. Value ranges from 0 to 255.

Examples

- This command shows how to configure domain 1 for use with a clock.

      switch(config)# ptp domain 1
      switch(config)#

- This command removes the configured domain 1 for use with a clock.

      switch(config)# no ptp domain 1
      switch(config)#

Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 319.

See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 257; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 204.

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

Step 4 `[no] ptp domain number` **Example:** `switch(config)# ptp domain 1` — (Optional) Configures the domain number to use for this clock. PTP domains allow you to use multiple independent PTP clocking subdomains on a single network. The range is from 0 to 128. **Step 5** `[no] ptp priority1 value` **Example:** `switch(config)# ptp priority1 10` — (Optional) Configures the priority1 value to use when advertising this clock. This value overrides the default criteria (clock quality, clock class, and so on) for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. The range is from 0 to 255. **Step 6** `[no] ptp priority2 value` **Example:** `switch(config)# ptp priority2 20` — (Optional) Configures the priority2 value to use when advertising this clock. This value is used to decide between two devices that are otherwise equally matched in the default criteria. For example, you can use the priority2 value to give a specific switch priority over other identical switches. The range is from 0 to 255.
 	
 Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 4-6.
	ptp priority1
	
	 The ptp priority1 command configures the priority1 value to use when advertising the clock. This value overrides the default criteria for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. The range is from 0 to 255. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command.
	
	 Platform Arad, FM6000
	 Command Mode Global Configuration
	
	 Command Syntax
	 `ptp priority1 priority_rate`
	 `no ptp priority1`
	 `default ptp priority1`
	
	 Parameters
	 • *priority_rate* The value to override the default criteria (clock quality, clock class, etc.) for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. Value ranges from 0 to 255. The default is 128.
	
	 Examples
	 • This command configures the preference level for a clock; slave devices use the priority1 value when selecting a master clock.
	 `switch(config)# ptp priority1 120`
	 `switch(config)#`
	 • This command removes the configured the preference level for a clock.
	 `switch(config)# no ptp priority1`
	 `switch(config)#`
	
	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 326.
	
	 See also Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 318; Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 262; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 208.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 419

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Step 4 `[no] ptp domain number` Example: `switch(config)# ptp domain 1` — (Optional) Configures the domain number to use for this clock. PTP domains allow you to use multiple independent PTP clocking subdomains on a single network. The range is from 0 to 128.
 	
Step 5 `[no] ptp priority1 value` Example: `switch(config)# ptp priority1 10` — (Optional) Configures the priority1 value to use when advertising this clock. This value overrides the default criteria (clock quality, clock class, and so on) for best master clock selection. Lower values take precedence. The range is from 0 to 255.
 	
Step 6 `[no] ptp priority2 value` Example: `switch(config)# ptp priority2 20` — (Optional) Configures the priority2 value to use when advertising this clock. This value is used to decide between two devices that are otherwise equally matched in the default criteria. For example, you can use the priority2 value to give a specific switch priority over other identical switches. The range is from 0 to 255.
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 4-6.
	ptp priority2
	
	The ptp priority2 command configures the priority2 value to use when advertising this clock. This value is used to decide between two devices that are otherwise equally matched in the default criteria. For example, you can use the priority2 value to give a specific switch priority over other identical switches. The range is from 0 to 255. To remove PTP settings, use the no form of this command.
	
	Platform Arad, FM6000
	Command Mode Global Configuration
	
	Command Syntax
	`ptp priority2 priority_rate`
	`no ptp priority2`
	`default ptp priority2`
	
	Parameters
	• *priority_rate* Sets a secondary preference level for a clock; slave devices use the priority2 value when selecting a master clock. Value ranges from 0 to 255.
	
	Examples
	• This command sets a secondary preference level for a clock to 128.
	
	`switch(config)# ptp priority2 128`
	`switch(config)#`
	
	• This command removes the secondary preference level for a clock.
	
	`switch(config)# no ptp priority2`
	`switch(config)#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 327.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 319; Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 263; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 209.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 420

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
BEFORE YOU BEGIN Make sure that you are in the correct VDC. To change the VDC, use the **switchto vdc** command. Make sure that you have globally enabled PTP on the device and configured the source IP address for PTP communication. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 4-7.	**ptp delay-req interval** The **ptp delay-req interval** command specifies the time recommended to the slave devices to send delay request messages. You must enable PTP on the switch first and configure the source IP address for PTP communication. To remove the minimum interval configuration for PTP delay-request messages, use the no form of this command. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 318. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 256; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 202.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 420

Cisco's Documentation	**Arista's Documentation**	**Supporting Evidence In The Record**

Step 4 [no] ptp announce {interval seconds | timeout count} (Optional) Configures the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs on an interface.
 	
Example:
switch(config-if)# ptp announce interval 1
 	
The range for the PTP announcement interval is from 0 to 4 seconds, and the range for the interval timeout is from 2 to 10.
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 4-8.
	ptp announce interval
	
	The ptp announce interval command configures the interval between PTP announcement messages on or the number of PTP intervals before a timeout occurs. To disable this feature, use the no form of this command.
	
	Platform Arad, FM6000
	Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration
	                  Interface-Port Channel Configuration
	
	Command Syntax
	  ptp announce interval log_interval
	  no ptp announce interval
	  default ptp announce interval
	
	Parameters
	• log_interval The number of log seconds between PTP announcement message (base 2 log (seconds)). Value ranges from 0 to 4; default value is 1.
	
	Examples
	• This command shows how to configure the interval between PTP announce messages on an interface.
	
	  switch(config)# interface ethernet 5
	  switch(config-if-Et5)# ptp announce interval 1
	  switch(config-if-Et5)#
	
	• This command removes the configured interval between PTP announce messages on interface Ethernet 5.
	
	  switch(config)# interface ethernet 5
	  switch(config-if-Et5)# no ptp announce interval
	  switch(config-if-Et5)#
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 315.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 252; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 199.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 421

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record

Step 5 `[no] ptp delay-request minimum interval` *seconds* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ptp delay-request minimum interval 3` — (Optional) Configures the minimum interval allowed between PTP delay-request messages when the port is in the master state. The range is from –1 to 6 seconds.
 	
 Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 4-8.
	ptp delay-req interval
	
	 The ptp delay-req interval command specifies the time recommended to the slave devices to send delay request messages. You must enable PTP on the switch first and configure the source IP address for PTP communication. To remove the minimum interval configuration for PTP delay-request messages, use the no form of this command.
	
	 Platform Arad, FM6000
	 Command Mode Interface-Ethernet Configuration
	                Interface-Port Channel Configuration
	
	 Command Syntax
	 `ptp delay-req interval log_interval`
	 `no ptp delay-req interval`
	 `default ptp delay-req interval`
	
	 Parameters
	 • *log_interval* The range is -1 second to 8 seconds. The default is 5 log(seconds).
	
	 Examples
	 • This command shows how to configure the minimum interval allowed between PTP delay-request messages.
	
	 `switch(config)# interface ethernet 5`
	 `switch(config-if-Et5)# ptp delay-request interval 3`
	 `switch(config-if-Et5)#`
	
	 • This command removes the configured minimum interval allowed between PTP delay-request messages.
	
	 `switch(config)# interface ethernet 5`
	 `switch(config-if-Et5)# no ptp delay-request interval`
	 `switch(config-if-Et5)#`
	
	 Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 318.
	
	 See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 256; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 202.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 422

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Verifying the PTP Configuration
 	
To display the PTP configuration, perform one of the following tasks:
 	
<table><tr><td>**Command**</td><td>**Purpose**</td></tr><tr><td>show ptp brief</td><td>Displays the PTP status.</td></tr><tr><td>show ptp clock</td><td>Displays the properties of the local clock.</td></tr><tr><td>show ptp clock foreign-masters record [interface *interface slot/port*]</td><td>Displays the state of foreign masters known to the PTP process. For each foreign master, the output displays the clock identity, basic clock properties, and whether the clock is being used as a grandmaster.</td></tr><tr><td>show ptp corrections</td><td>Displays the last few PTP corrections.</td></tr><tr><td>show ptp parent</td><td>Displays the properties of the PTP parent.</td></tr><tr><td>show ptp port interface *interface slot/port*</td><td>Displays the status of the PTP port.</td></tr><tr><td>show ptp time-property</td><td>Displays the properties of the PTP clock.</td></tr></table>
 	
Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 4-9.
	show ptp foreign-master-record
	
	The show ptp foreign-master-record command displays information about the state of foreign masters known to the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) process.
	
	Platform Arad, FM6000
	Command Mode EXEC
	
	Command Syntax
	    `show ptp foreign-master-record`
	
	Examples
	• This command shows how to display information about the state of foreign masters known to the PTP process.
	
	    `switch# show ptp clocks foreign-masters-record`
	    `No Foreign Master Records`
	    `switch#`
	
	Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 349.
	
	See also Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 282; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 228.
		Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 423

Cisco's Documentation	Arista's Documentation	Supporting Evidence In The Record
SNMP Functional Overview The SNMP framework consists of three parts: • An SNMP manager—The system used to control and monitor the activities of network devices using SNMP. • An SNMP agent—The software component within the managed device that maintains the data for the device and reports these data, as needed, to managing systems. Cisco NX-OS supports the agent and MIB. To enable the SNMP agent, you must define the relationship between the manager and the agent. • A managed information base (MIB)—The collection of managed objects on the SNMP agent. SNMP is defined in RFCs 3411 to 3418. Cisco NX-OS supports SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3. Both SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c use a community-based form of security. Cisco NX-OS supports SNMP over IPv6. Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 6.x (2013), at 11-2.	37.2.3 SNMP Versions Arista switches support the following SNMP versions: • **SNMPv1**: The Simple Network Management Protocol, defined in RFC 1157. Security is based on community strings. • **SNMPv2c**: Community-string based Administrative Framework for SNMPv2, defined in RFC 1901 RFC 1905, and RFC 1906. SNMPv2c uses the community-based security model of SNMPv1. • **SNMPv3**: Version 3 is an interoperable standards-based protocol defined in RFCs 2273 to 2275. SNMPv3 provides secure access to devices by authenticating and encrypting packets. The security features provided in SNMPv3 are as follows: — *Message integrity*: Ensures packets are not tampered with in transit. — *Authentication*: Determines the message is received from a valid source. — *Encryption*: Scrambling packet contents to prevent an unauthorized source from learning it. Both SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c use a community-based form of security. The community of managers able to access the agent MIB is controlled by a password. Arista User Manual v. 4.14.3F – Rev. 2 (10/2/2014), at 349. *See also* Arista User Manual v. 4.13.6F (4/14/2014), at 1891; Arista User Manual v. 4.12.3 (7/17/13), at 1654; Arista User Manual, v. 4.11.1 (1/11/13), at 1341; Arista User Manual v. 4.10.3 (10/22/12), at 1107; Arista User Manual v. 4.9.3.2 (5/3/12), at 863; Arista User Manual v. 4.8.2 (11/18/11), at 675; Arista User Manual v. 4.7.3 (7/18/11), at 531.	Dkt. 419-10 at PDF p. 424